

LIVE THEM DOWN.

Brother, art thou poor and lowly,
Toiling, drudging day by day,
Journeying painfully and slowly,
On thy dark and desert way;
Pause not—though the proud ones frown!
Sink not, fear not—Live them down!
Though to Vice thou shalt not pander,
Though to Virtue thou may'st kneel,
Yet thou shalt esteem not slander—
Jibe and lie thy soul must feed—
Jest of wit—curses of clown—
Heed not either—Live them down!
Hate may wield her scourges horrid,
Malice may thy woes deride;
Scorn may bind with thorns thy forehead—
Envy's spear may pierce thy side!
Lo! through Cross shall come the Crown!
Fear not fœmen—Live them down!

NARCISCO LOPEZ.

The leader of the Cuban invaders who had just paid for his temerity, with the forfeit of his life, was, at the time of his execution, a little over fifty years of age, having been born in Venezuela, in South America, in 1798 or 1799. His father was once a wealthy landed proprietor, and his mother who is still living, is a woman of rare elevation of character, combined with strength of mind. In the struggles for South American Independence, his father was stripped of nearly all of his property, and reduced to the necessity of entering into commercial business at Caracas, and as auxiliary to his main establishment he established a branch at Valencia in the interior, under the charge of young Lopez. Here the latter in 1814 headed a body of citizens and soldiers in defence of the town against an attack of the Spanish forces. After a resistance of three weeks, the place was obliged to yield and was given up to pillage and massacre. Young Lopez barely escaped with his life. After wandering about for some time as the only resource for safety, at the age of 15 he enlisted in the Spanish army, and was accepted as a recruit, and thus against his will, began his military career. The civil war was continued in his native country with varying success on each side until 1823. During its progress Lopez distinguished himself on the Spanish side, against the patriots, by his skill, his daring courage and feats of valor, and from the ranks was successively promoted to the post of colonel of a regiment of cavalry, and honored with the cross of San Fernando, of the second and most distinguished degree, an honor enjoyed by only one other person in the army with which he served. He contributed by his advice to bring about a treaty of peace, and at the conclusion of hostilities was invited by the patriot government to enter its service, with the same rank held by him in the Spanish army. He declined the offer, however, and retired with the evacuating army to Cuba, where he married, and established himself in the island. Though retaining his nominal rank, he for political reasons remained in retirement, until the death of Ferdinand VII of Spain, when the liberal party assumed the government of that country. Maria Christina, the bold but unprincipled Queen Dowager, who had caused the king in his lifetime, by his will, to devise the crown to her infant daughter Isabel, in disregard of the Salic law, and to the exclusion of Don Carlos, the next male heir, then threw herself on the liberal party for support. The royalist party prepared to rise in behalf of the rights of Don Carlos, but Christina anticipated the struggle by disarming at a blow, the royalists throughout the kingdom so far as was practicable, a service, in which the people were called to the aid of the troops. Beginning at Madrid, it was at each important point but the work of a day, and by its suddenness, was successful throughout the kingdom, and gave a death blow to the fortunes of the pretender. Lopez was at this time in Madrid, having gone there to reclaim a large sum of money belonging to the family of his wife, which had been arbitrarily seized by the Cuban government, and entering into the contest on the side of the Queen, headed bodies of the people, and greatly distinguished himself by his valor, activity and boldness in disarming the royalists. Having thus reappeared upon the stage of action, he was despatched to join the army as first aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, Gen. Valdez. After taking an active and successful part in the war, and rendering himself conspicuous by his courage and daring, he found himself at its close promoted to the rank of General, and covered with decorations. He was appointed Commander-in-chief of the National Guard, at a critical period; and at different periods filled the post of Commander-in-chief of various provinces.

On the expulsion of Christina from the regency of a popular insurrection at Madrid, at the earnest solicitation of the people he took the command of the capital, as governor of the city. In that capacity he made most energetic preparations for its defence, which were happily rendered unnecessary by the withdrawal, the Queen mother to Paris. Though earnestly requested by Espartero, on whom the government then devolved, to retain the post of governor of Madrid, Lopez declined, as he did not care to act in the repression of tumults, against the same populace from whom he had at first accepted it; but consented to name his successor.

Lopez had previously been appointed Senator of the kingdom, by the liberal city of Seville. He became disgusted with the spirit and action of the government in relation to its American colonies, which he had no ample opportunity for studying, and thus, as it is said, was led to form the design of liberating Cuba, the principal of them, from the Spanish yoke. The repulse of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes, aroused his indignation. Resigning his seat as Senator he insisted on being allowed to return to Havana, a permission which he found some difficulty in obtaining, on account of the jealousy of the government. An intimate friendship with Espartero, however, enabled him at length to obtain it.

He returned to Cuba about the year 1839, during the period of the Captain-Generalship of Valdez, his former general and also his intimate friend, and consequently postponed, for a while the execution of the project he had conceived of liberating the island. Under Valdez he was governor of Trinidad, Commander-in-chief of the Central Department, and President of the Military Commission. The downfall of Espartero and restoration of Christina, led to the recall of Valdez who was succeeded by O'Donnell, and Lopez released from obligations gave up the posts which held, though retaining his rank and position as general, retired to the Central department under pretence of working an abandoned copper mine, and from that time devoted himself to establish a personal popularity, and

extend his personal relations as much as possible, and to make himself familiar with the people, not sparing the use of money for these objects.

Having determined early in 1848 that the proper time had arrived for his contemplated insurrection, he was induced to postpone it for a short time at the instance of his friends. This delay led to the discovery of his plans, the arrest of his partisans, and his sudden embarkation for the United States on board of a vessel bound to Bristol, Rhode Island.

After his escape he was condemned to death. His friends were mostly released, but some of them sent out of the country. Since his arrival here he never ceased in one way or another to pursue what had become his one idea, the overthrow of the Spanish power in Cuba; and for that purpose he has been constantly engaged in planning and endeavoring to get up expeditions in this country, to aid the inhabitants of that beautiful island in throwing off the Spanish yoke. The first fruits of his labors was the congregating last year, of a band of filibusters on Round Island, who were dispersed by order of Gen. Taylor. The next was the inglorious, though remarkable disastrous expedition against Cardenas, which led many to doubt the skill, if not the courage of Gen. Lopez. The last and most tragic of all has been the recent Pampero expedition, which has just resulted in the death or capture of upwards of four hundred Americans, amongst whom were some of our bravest and most promising young men, whose blood now fattens the soil of the Queen of the Antilles, while many a hearth has been made desolate, many a heart wrung, and many a family covered with weeds of mourning in the homes which they have left. Of the survivors, upwards of 150 are condemned to the dungeons or mines of Spain, a fate to which death would be preferable. Lopez their leader, terminated his career on the last instant by an ignominious death upon the scaffold—being publicly garroted as a traitor and a felon at Havana, in the presence of 15,000 troops and citizens.

His last enterprise was at best but poorly planned—and badly, if not ingloriously executed. He received neither countenance nor support from those whom he went to redeem; and his fate, and that of his followers will serve as a warning to others against engaging in hazardous and unlawful adventures, for the emancipation of a people who do not wish, and are unfit to be free. The time for the liberation of Cuba may come, but has not yet arrived. If ever it does, posterity may deal gently with the errors and misfortunes of Lopez, and at some future day erect a monument to his memory on the spot where he was strangled.

[Albany Register.]

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—The following was written some time in August by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. The proposed enterprise strikes us favorably, and we hope the government will not permit it to be abandoned:

In a late letter I mentioned that Lieut. M. C. Watkins of the Navy, had projected a scheme for the exploration of Africa. He laid his plan before the Secretary of the Navy a few days ago. His offer is under consideration, and if the President should make no objection I presume that it will be accepted, and the design put in execution without delay.

Lieut. Watkins' plan is simple, and costs the government nothing. He also asks for the use of a small iron steamer, to be built under his direction—which steamer he will take out to Africa in one of the government store ships. This boat will be made in two pieces, and will be so light that she can easily be carried around the falls and other obstructions that may be met with in the rivers.

Mr. Watkins does not even ask for rations for his party, as he expects to procure supplies very cheaply by traffic with the natives. Ten thousand dollars will cover all expenses of the expedition, which the government is called upon to pay. Mr. Watkins will take a draughtsman and a naturalist, and a physician, with his party. Suitable men, who are already acclimated, will volunteer for the enterprise. Six or eight colored men from Liberia, who are accustomed to the natives, and have been engaged in former explorations, will complete the exploring party. One of the men, Moore, accompanied Capt. Trotter, of the British Navy, in his expedition.

Mr. Watkins will first explore the St. Paul's—a very interesting river—and trace it to its source. The valley of the St. Paul's is very rich and beautiful, and will be of great importance to Liberian commerce, by reason of its valuable products. He will next trace the Niger and Congo and other important rivers, from their mouths to their sources, and proceed to explore the vast and now unknown regions of the interior, where for aught we know, natural products of novel and rich character, new forms of civilization, and unknown races of men may exist.

Mr. Watkins is confident, from the information which he derived in Africa, during his former visits, that he can find coal fields on the St. Paul's; and if so, one of the chief obstacles to the establishment of steam communication between this country and Africa will be removed. The expedition will greatly promote the success of the proposed African or Ebony line of steamers; it will promote the colonization and civilization of Africa by ascertaining and making known its resources and its geography; it will open to the native tribes of Africa new subjects for commerce, of a much more profitable kind than the slave trade; and it will widen the boundaries of modern science and knowledge. Certainly such an enterprise as this will, even if attended with partial success, reflect great credit on those engaged in it, and upon our naval service and upon this country.

It is the ready objection to the project, that all the African explorers have hitherto perished in their attempts. Still they effected something, Lieut. Watkins says, "If we do not come back, our journals will, and there will be many officers ready to take up our work, where we leave it."

An honest old lady in the country, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well I do declare our troubles never come alone! It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Hooper has gone too, poor man."

In the reign of Henry I., about the year 1130 a sheep could be bought in England for four pence, and wheat enough for feeding one hundred men a whole day cost but a single shilling.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

State of Michigan, in Ottawa County Court.
Stephen Batchelder, Plff.
vs.
In Attachment.

Francis Batchelder, Deft.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the twelfth day of March 1851, a writ of attachment issued in the Court above named, wherein the parties above named were plaintiff and defendant, that the sum claimed, due from the plaintiff to the defendant in said writ, is the sum of three thousand dollars, that said writ was made returnable on the second Tuesday of May, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty one, and that as appears from the return of said writ, property has been attached thereon, and that the defendant above named could not be found. Dated at Grand Haven, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1851. STEPHEN BATCHELDER, Plff.
By RATHBONE & MILLER, his Attys. [Sw2]

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss:—
At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Ottawa, holden at the office of the Judge thereof, at Grand Haven, on Saturday, the 23d day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one: Present, William Hathaway Jr., Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Ira Atwater, deceased:

ON reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of the heirs of said deceased, praying that Merritt B. Atwater, be appointed Administrator on the estate of said deceased, situated in Pierre Marquette, Mason County, Michigan. Thereupon it is ordered, that Thursday, the eleventh day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Probate Court, then to be holden at the office of the Judge thereof, at Grand Haven, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Grand River Times, a newspaper printed and circulating in the County of Ottawa, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. [A true copy.] WILLIAM HATHAWAY JR., Judge of Probate. [Sw.]

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured to be paid by indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the sixteenth day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight, executed by Sherry Hammond, of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Francis B. Gilbert of the same County. On which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred fifty-two and six hundredths dollars, for the collection of which, or any part thereof, no suit at law or in equity has been commenced. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, in said Mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises therein described to wit: The south-east fraction of the south-east quarter of section eleven, and lots numbered one and two, and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section fourteen, all in township eight north, of range sixteen west, containing in all one hundred sixteen and thirty one hundredths acres, according to government survey, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, on the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. FRANCIS B. GILBERT, Mortgagee.
Grand Haven, July 28, 1851. [Sw4.]

ARTISTS' UNION OF CINCINNATI.

THE "Artists' Union" is established in the city of Cincinnati, for the promotion of the tastes for the Fine Arts, and the encouragement of the great body of artists residing in the western States. The plan of the institution unites great public good with private gratification, at a mere nominal expense.

The annual subscription of membership is five dollars, which entitles members to all its privileges. The money obtained from subscriptions, (after paying necessary expenses), is appropriated to the production of two fine engravings, of which every subscriber receives a copy of each for every five dollars paid—to the publication of a monthly journal devoted to literature and art—and to the purchase of the Fine Arts of Art, which will be publicly distributed by lot among all the members, on the first of September of each year. The Paintings distributed will be richly framed at the expense of the Institution.

Subscribers for 1851 receive a copy of Mount's celebrated picture of "Catching Rabbits," and a beautiful print of "Washington," after Stuart's celebrated Portrait, which is admitted to be the best now in existence.

There have been about ninety paintings already purchased for distribution, nearly every artist of merit in the West being represented in the collection, among whom may be mentioned, Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, T. W. Whitridge, W. L. Sonntag, R. S. Duncanson, G. N. & J. P. Frankenstein, Charles Soule, J. O. Eaton, Emily Bott, V. M. Griswold, Wm. H. Reed, J. C. Cox, B. M. McConkey, G. W. White, Chas. Rogers, J. R. Johnson, and others.

Among the paintings to be distributed are the following: Domestic Happiness, by Mrs. L. M. Spencer, considered her best work; The Season, by W. L. Sonntag; The Old Mill, by the same; Crawford's Battle Ground, by V. M. Griswold; River Raisin Battle Ground, by R. S. Duncanson; two marine views by Jas. Hamilton; several sketches by Thos. Birch; three of Whitridge's best Landscapes; three of G. N. Frankenstein's Kentucky Views; four landscapes by Duncanson; two by V. M. Griswold; five by W. L. Sonntag; three of Francis's celebrated Still Life pictures; a fancy head, Genevieve, by J. O. Eaton; and Viola, by Chas. Soule. Besides these there are about sixty other paintings, mostly by western artists; in addition to which others will be added as fast as subscriptions are received.

Additional information in regard to the plan and objects of the above institution, will be furnished by Honorary Secretaries, who are appointed in all the principal places in the Union.

In places where there are no Hon. Secretaries, subscriptions may be forwarded to T. W. Frankenstein & Co., acting managers of the Artist's Union of Cincinnati. Subscriptions received by HENRY PENNOYER, Hon. Secretary for Grand Haven and vicinity.

The Christian Advocate and Journal.

PUBLISHED weekly, at 200 Mulberry street, New York, One dollar and twenty-five cents, payable, in all cases, in advance, either at this office, or to an authorized agent, who will inform us of the fact. When this is done, and not till then, will the paper be forwarded.

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Agents.—The itinerant ministers and preachers of the M. E. Church are the authorized agents of all our publications, to whom payment may be made for any of our periodicals.

Agents will be allowed 20 cents for each new subscriber whose name they forward, accompanied with the cash, and ten per cent for all monies collected on old subscriptions.

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Agents are requested to forward by mail all monies received for periodicals, at the risk of the Concern, when the sum amounts to one dollar or more taking care always to send the largest and most current notes, or good drafts, stating to whom remittances are to be credited, together with the Conference, Post office, county and State. This latter rule must also be observed when change of direction, or discontinuance of a periodical, is ordered. All communications to the publishers or editors, unless containing remittances, new subscribers, or an order for books, must be post-paid. JOSEPH LONGKING, Printer.

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IN all the states in the Union, to canvass for the following important and valuable works which are sold by subscription.

We have now about one hundred agents in the field, many of them clearing from two to five dollars per day. It will be seen that our books are of a very popular and desirable kind, and calculated to please almost every taste. Lives of James Madison and James Monroe—forth and fifth Presidents of the United States by John Quincy Adams, to which is added a history of their Administration. 1 vol. 12 mo. 435 pp., with Steel Portraits, cloth, price \$1.25.

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Such a work may be read with profit and advantage by all who take a lively interest in the eminent men of our country. H. CLAY.

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Now that the hopes of getting them out of Congressmen is at an end, while three-fourths of the applications must have been unsuccessful, we advise the Californians to walk up to the Captain's office and buy Mr. Derby's edition. The letter press is far better than that of Congress.—N. Y. Trib.

Life of General Andrew Jackson.—New edition, revised and enlarged, with Bancroft's Eulogy.—Steel portraits—400 pages, cloth or sheep, \$1.25.

Of the work before us we think we may safely say that its editor has striven to divest his mind of all other considerations than the one which should possess it—the considerations that he was writing the life of a great man, whose deeds were the property of the nation to which he belonged, and not to any sect or class.—Buffalo Courier.

Young's Science of Government.—New and improved edition, 360 pp., in Morocco binding, price \$1.25.

Questions of public policy, not merely affecting the interests of our country, but involving constitutional principles, and even liberty itself are not unfrequently decided by the ballot box. Yet multitudes of our knowledge, to exercise the prerogative of freeman without knowing the duties and responsibilities of freeman are. The poll lists of our States are annually swelled by thousands of new voters, who have never given the Constitution so much as a single reading.

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In Oregon, the Author's first enjoyment was an exploratory tour among the Indians of the Umpqua River, which empties into the Pacific. The one supplies us with some geographical information and a mixed account of the Indians of that country. Mr. Hines has the advantage of a comparative unstudied field, and his book will be of interest beyond the limits of his missionary friends as a contribution to the local history of Oregon.—Literary World.

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HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber, here intending to leave Grand Haven, offers at a bargain his house and lot, fronting the river, on the high ground South of Eaton's Hotel, and commanding a fine view of the river and lake Michigan. The property including the Ball Alley adjoining, is well calculated for a public house, or boarding establishment, and with little expense can be made to accommodate as many travelers or boarders as any in the place—a clear title given.

For terms which will be very low, apply to the subscriber, or at this office.
Grand Haven. [11f.] W. W. KANOUSE.

Prospectus of the National Monument.

A weekly Journal, to be published in Washington under the sanction of the Washington National Monument Society.

The Monument, edited and published by James C. Pickett, is intended to be a literary, agricultural, and miscellaneous paper. It will contain select portions of the literature of the day—the best that can be found in American and European publications; foreign and domestic news; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress; and every thing that such a journal might be expected to contain, with the exception of party politics, which will be at all times most rigorously excluded.

The Monument will be published for the express and sole purpose of aiding in the erection of the noble column now rising on the bank of the Potomac in honor of the Father of his Country, and which every one who venerates the name of Washington will rejoice to see built. After deducting out of the subscription the expense of the journal proposed to be published, the remaining funds will be faithfully applied, and without reserve, to the purpose indicated. The aid therefore, of all who are willing to contribute to so patriotic an object, and one so entirely national, is earnestly requested. By subscribing to the Monument a valuable Journal at a low price is obtained, while it will be doing something at the same time towards completing that majestic memorial of the nation's gratitude.

The Board of Managers recommend Mr. Pickett, formerly 4th Auditor of the Treasury and Charge d'Affaires to Peru, who proposes to edit and publish the Monument Journal, as one well qualified to perform the duties of editor, and to conduct the paper faithfully and satisfactorily to all subscribers. They assure their fellow citizens that this paper is not a speculation got up for individual emolument. Mr. Pickett will make the experiment with his own means and at his own risk; and if successful he will receive nothing more, and he asks nothing more, than a very moderate compensation for his services. Not one dollar, therefore, of the direct subscription to the erection of the monument will be, in any event, applied to the support of the paper, nor the Society in any manner held pecuniarily responsible.

To give the public an idea of what may be done with the journal it is proposed to publish, it may be stated that a list of fifty thousand paying subscribers, at two dollars each, will yield an annual profit of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

The Postmasters and the Secretaries of all organized bodies throughout the Union are respectfully requested to act as agents in obtaining subscriptions for this journal, thus aiding the great object of our exertions.

As all editors and publishers, on account of the object for which the Monument newspaper will be established, must wish it to succeed, it is hoped that they will contribute to its success by publishing this prospectus.

All monies will be remitted, and all letters and communications addressed, prepaid, to the General Agent of the Monument Society, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Washington.

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TERMS.—The Monument will be printed on a double royal sheet, the paper and type being of the best quality, and in quarto form, containing sixteen large pages, that it may be more easily preserved. The price will be two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the second number. The nature of the enterprise not admitting of any credit, none can be given.

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